

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1870.

THE OUTBREAK IN PARIS.

Despite the sensational character of the cable despatches forwarded from Paris, it is not probable that the insurrection in that city will assume formidable proportions. The whole tendency of modern improvements and events has been to increase the obstacles to the success of such outbreaks. Napoleon has been a profound student of the revolutionary demonstrations in his capital, and he has spared no pains or expense to make revolt impossible. Not only has he increased the efficiency of the police and the strength of the military force stationed in Paris to such an extent that resistance is well-nigh hopeless, but he has destroyed, by his changes in the plan of the city, the strongholds of the barricade-builders, and rendered their best efforts futile if not totally ineffective. As long as he can be assured of the fidelity of his army he will have little to fear from such demonstrations as were made yesterday. The natural desire to avoid unnecessary bloodshed has prevented his soldiers from using their firearms prematurely, but if the contest becomes sufficiently serious to justify an abandonment of this scruple, the mob will be massacred or dispersed. The Emperor is anxious to suppress the demonstration by the police alone, and although they were repulsed from one barricade, they made many arrests, and as several of the barricades were not defended, the zeal of the insurgents seems to be already waning. Meanwhile the military are out in force, and ready at any moment to act decisively if the police should be overpowered. It is only restrained by the desire of the Government to act with "prudence and humanity," to use the phrase chosen by M. Ollivier, and by Napoleon's wish to avoid the reproaches which would be heaped upon him if he slaughtered thousands of his own subjects. The irrepressible Rochefort, whose arrest was the immediate cause of this outbreak, is rather a newspaper hero and a lover of sensations, than a veritable leader of a genuine revolution. He lacks either the courage or the capacity, or perhaps both, to organize armed resistance. His weapons are the pen and tongue rather than the sword and rifle. It is his object to make a figure rather than a real martyr of himself, and he has none of the spirit of the heroes who demand liberty or death. The cable despatch says that when he was arrested "he made no resistance and no appeals to the crowd, although there was a great crowd of people present," and on previous occasions he evinced a similar disposition to avoid complicity in forcible antagonism to the empire. While his own followers cannot fail to notice, sooner or later, the contrast between his words and actions, he is hated and distrusted by all the moderate opponents of Napoleon, and the fear that he might establish a red republic on the ruins of the empire if it was overthrown, is one of the most serious obstacles to a thorough reform of the French Government. Under the circumstances, the new demonstration will serve only as another protest of the radicals of Paris against Imperialism, and it is as likely to give increased strength to the Napoleonic dynasty as to weaken it.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

A GREAT deal of very useless indignation and wrath is being exhibited by certain members of Congress against the Postmaster-General for his efforts to procure the abolition of the franking privilege. It may not be very consistent for that official to have blank petitions printed at the public expense, and forwarded free by the mails under the frank of postmasters, but the people of the United States consider the franking privilege such a nuisance that they are willing to forgive Mr. Creswell for fighting our greedy law-makers with their own weapons. It may be assumed without hesitation that any member of Congress who undertakes to attack the Postmaster-General in this matter is laboring for the perpetuation of the frauds that are perpetrated upon the tax-payers of the country by means of the franking privilege, and that they are angry because, if that privilege is abolished, they will not be able to send their dirty clothes home through the mails and have them washed free of charge, but will be obliged to have them renovated in Washington at rates varying from one to two dollars per dozen. Indeed, the best argument that can be advanced in favor of the franking privilege is the facilities it affords for Congressmen to present a tolerably respectable appearance; and we fear that if it is done away with some of them would not be seen with a clean shirt on from one end of a session to another, unless a Congressional laundry were to be established and included in the bill of expenses under the head of "stationery." Yesterday the franking privilege was brought up for discussion in the House of Representatives by the effort made to tack on some amendments modifying the bill passed a few days ago abolishing the privilege, and a number of the members took occasion to give voice to their misery. Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, considered the bill abolishing the franking privilege as offensive, insulting, and degrading to the dignity of the House. He regarded the franking privilege as one for the benefit of the people and not of the members. Mr. Blair, of Michigan, thought that the whole opposition to the franking privilege came from the Postmaster-General,

and that there was not one voluntary petition from the people themselves. He denied the charges of gross frauds on the franking privilege, and repudiated the imputation upon him and his fellow-members. Now this is all very fine talk, only nobody believes in all this loud-mouthed virtue, and the people have long since come to the conclusion that the abolition of the franking privilege is a measure of reform that Congress owes to its self-respect as well as to the country, that is already burdened too much to be obliged to support any unnecessary expense.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The ministerial document which by a popular fiction of the British Constitution is known as the Queen's speech was read at the opening of Parliament yesterday by Lord Cairns, the sovereign's absence being apologized for on the plea of recent indisposition. The speech sketches in general terms Mr. Gladstone's programme for the present session, without committing him positively to any special measure, although engaging to press upon the attention of Parliament certain reforms. The Queen at the commencement of her speech finds cause for congratulation in the fact that there is at the present time a great disposition among the nations to resort to the good offices of their allies in cases of international difficulties, which may perhaps be considered as a hint to the United States on the Alabama business. With regard to that vexed question no direct allusion is made, but her Majesty remarks that friendly sentiments are entertained towards England in all quarters, and that these feelings she cordially reciprocates. All of which is very pleasant and consoling, and may be taken as an assurance that England will not unnecessarily assume a belligerent attitude even towards the warlike Winnipeggers. One piece of good news is conveyed to her Majesty's faithful subjects in the announcement that the financial estimates for the approaching fiscal year are framed with a view of diminishing the charges upon the tax-payers, the revenues having answered all the expectations formed at the commencement of the last session.

An important reform is delicately hinted at, rather than openly insisted upon, when the Queen says that they will be disposed to carry to completion the inquiry instituted by them last year into the mode of conducting Parliamentary and municipal elections, and thus prepare material useful for future legislation. If the House of Commons carries out this suggestion in good faith, it cannot fail to collect plenty of material for legislation, as the open and avowed corruption of the English elections is one of the greatest scandals that the country has to suffer under. The rascality that sometimes rules at our elections, to the disgust of all decent citizens, is but a faint shadow of the iniquity that brings discredit upon the English system.

With regard to Ireland the speech is very indefinite, and it is merely stated that a proposition of some sort will be introduced respecting the occupation and acquisition of land in Ireland in a manner suited to the peculiar circumstances of that country, and which her Majesty believes will be calculated to bring about improved relations between the several classes concerned in Irish agriculture, who collectively constitute the bulk of the people. Allusion is made to the recent extension of agrarian crime in Ireland, and for the removal of these and other evils a main reliance is placed upon wise and necessary changes in the laws.

It is announced that, in fulfillment of an engagement with the United States, a bill will be proposed for the purpose of defining the status of subjects who are citizens of foreign countries, and who may desire naturalization, and of aiding them in the attainment of that object. This is a measure that has been decided upon as necessary and expedient by all parties, and there is therefore a fair expectation that the present session of Parliament will see the destruction of the time-honored but ridiculous and troublesome British principle of "once a subject always a subject."

Her Majesty recommends the legislative settlement of the question of religious tests in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and presses upon the attention of Parliament other matters of various degrees of importance. The speech contains few if any express promises, but it indicates that Mr. Gladstone intends to press for the adoption of those reforms that are apparently most needed, and if he succeeds in accomplishing all the work that is laid out for him in the Queen's speech, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has done more for the permanent benefit of the country than almost any Minister that has ever held the reins of power.

THE LINCOLN CABINET.

Ever since the retirement of General Cameron from the War Department, the political currents of this State have given conflicting accounts of the secret history of the advent of Secretary Stanton into the Cabinet. Some rumors in the interest of General Cameron have repeatedly asserted that he voluntarily resigned, after having named his successor, and several prominent political papers have repeatedly declared that the change in the War Office was made without consulting General Cameron either as to his retirement or as to his successor. We are recalled to this chapter in the history of the Lincoln administration by two important magazine articles—one from the pen of Senator Wilson, in the Atlantic, and the other in Lippincott for the present month. Senator Wilson, in an able tribute to the late Mr. Stanton, states that General Cameron offered to resign if a successor would be selected friendly to his policy, and that in pursuance of his proposition Mr. Lincoln accepted his recommendation of Mr. Stanton. The Lippincott article presents the matter in a very different light, and names Secretary Chase as having interposed between the President and Cameron to soften the fall.

It is now eight years since the Cabinet change referred to was made, and the revival of the subject by the death of Mr. Stanton seems to leave grave doubt upon the manner and immediate cause of Cameron's withdrawal. One by one those then familiar with the inside political history of the Lincoln Cabinet are passing away, and now, after years of newspaper dispute, magazine articles, professing a higher standard of accuracy than is conceded to political journals, give essentially different histories of the retirement of Cameron. How is it? A correspondence appeared in the public prints when Cameron left the Cabinet, purporting to be Cameron's voluntary resignation and the President's acceptance of it, both letters couched in the kindest terms. Was it not genuine? or, if genuine, was it a fraud upon the public? and if a fraud, who was it perpetrated? Certainly there are those living in Pennsylvania who know all about this matter, and they can never find a more fitting time than the present to vindicate the truth of history. What does Colonel Forney say? How would Dawes testify? Let General Moorhead speak, or Covodo, or McClure, or Kelley, or any other man who knows. History needs a little help—let us have the facts.

THE REVELS OF IRVING.—The sable Senator elect from Mississippi is encountering opposition of an unlooked-for character. A Washington despatch states that inquiries into his previous career have revealed certain unfavorable facts which will tend greatly to damage his prospects, and relieve Senators of the necessity of accepting a negro for a colleague, while at the same time they will be able to shirk the responsibility of rejecting his claims simply because he is more sunburned than the majority of them. It is alleged that the frequent changes in his domicile have been rendered necessary by the evil courses which he has followed; that at one place he stands charged with embezzlement, and at another with having been laid out on the floor by a blow on the head from a bottle, while participating in a church brawl. This last argument against him will certainly prove to be a settler, if it should be substantiated; but if every Senator who has been laid out on the floor through the instrumentality of a bottle is to be called to account therefor, what a sensation there will be at the capital! This notion of refusing a Senator admission to his seat until he has proved himself to be a man of unquestionable morality is a good one. It would be well for the country if it should become an established one at Washington, in the House of Representatives as well as in the Senate, and with respect to our white legislators as well as to our black ones.

THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRACY, it appears, are already on the lookout for an aspirant for gubernatorial honors, and as usual they have pitched upon ex-Governor English as their first choice. But the ex-Governor has had enough of unsuccessful candidatures, and declines to run again with the certainty of defeat staring him in the face. What the Connecticut Democracy will do under these circumstances we cannot imagine. But a few years have elapsed since Connecticut was regarded as a "reactionary" State, and no one then dreamed of declining the Democratic nomination for Governor. But the times have changed, and the change has dampened Democratic ambition.

IN THE lower branch of the Legislature, yesterday, a House bill creating a commission to establish a House of Correction in Philadelphia was considered, objected to, and postponed temporarily, but afterwards passed. We have not seen this bill, but it is to be feared that it will prove a monstrosity, designed rather to serve private interests than to promote the public good. What the people need is a repeal of the legislative restriction prohibiting the erection of a House of Correction alongside of the County Prison; and if a commission is to be appointed, no better body could be chosen than the Prison Inspectors.

AT A STATED MEETING of the Board of School Controllers held yesterday, the Committee on Property reported that "proper measures were not adopted for the care and safety of property by the Directors of the Seventeenth Section, and that property had been removed either by or under the direction of members of the School Board, the whereabouts of which the committee were unable to discover, as the parties charged with the removal of the same refused to attend." Can it be possible that the appropriation of school-house furniture to private uses is to be added to the long list of municipal peculations?

THE STATE SENATE yesterday passed a bill providing that fixed salaries shall hereafter be given to the District Attorney, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Sheriff, and Coroner, of Philadelphia, and that the other law officers shall pay into the city treasury one-fourth of all their annual gross receipts exceeding \$2000. This is a step in the right direction which should meet the approval of the House. It is folly and rank injustice to continue to heap riches upon the incumbents of a few profitable offices.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—LECTURES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE.—Professor J. H. McILVAINE, D. D., will deliver a Course of TEN LECTURES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE, at the Hall of the University, NINTH Street, near Market. The introductory Lecture will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 9, 1870, at 8 o'clock, and the remaining lectures on the Wednesday evening of each week thereafter. 241a

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 241a

AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMOND MOSAIC, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewels, at low prices, at the new store, No. 1111 Market Street, west side, near Arch. G. C. FAYAR. 126 1/2

SPECIAL NOTICES. OUR READY-MADE CLOTHING IS AS FINE AS ORDINARY CUSTOM WORK. Without the delay or extra expense of ordering any garments may be selected from our stock. Trimmings the same as Fine Custom Work. JOHN W. ANAMAKER, 818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET.

APPEAL FOR THE POOR. UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. There has not been more suffering among the better classes of the poor than at present since 1854. A widow was called to a family living in a good house on Sixth street who had not tasted food for forty-eight hours. The children had gone to Sunday School without any breakfast. A manager received a note, written in a beautiful female hand, appealing for aid to keep her family of four children from starving and freezing. The call was obeyed, but in the meantime the husband and father of the family had attempted suicide, in despair at seeing his family suffering, without the means to relieve them. A family of four children were found in a fearful state of suffering. Their mother lay dead on an old carpet on the floor, and the father was raving with delirium tremens over the body. A young woman of refined appearance, pale and emaciated with consumption, was discovered by a citizen in an attic on Willow Street, apparently dying, without fire, food, or attendance. If the good men and women of Philadelphia, who are living in comfort, to say nothing of luxury, many of them troubled most to know how to invest their surplus at this time, could but see how to face the misery which is lurking within ten minutes' walk of their dwellings, they would pour out of their treasures to relieve the sufferers; or if they could not realize but half the distance, they would rush into the lanes and alleys to assist. There are one hundred and twenty victims of the Union Benevolent Association, and all the money they have to distribute is five dollars per month for each visitor, in all of this great city. The association is complete in its manifestations that it can relieve the wants of all the poor, if the public would but contribute its alms. It gets less than \$20,000 per annum, and a distinguished philanthropist, not of its Board, but who knows its thoroughness, says it should get \$100,000. The friends have been as great upon it the previous season, and the collections so meagre, that it has run behind, and five thousand dollars is needed immediately to meet its pressing wants. An appeal is made to the public, with all the earnestness which language can express, to make up the deficit, and to contribute to the support of the association, and the collections so meagre, that it has run behind, and five thousand dollars is needed immediately to meet its pressing wants. An appeal is made to the public, with all the earnestness which language can express, to make up the deficit, and to contribute to the support of the association, and the collections so meagre, that it has run behind, and five thousand dollars is needed immediately to meet its pressing wants.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D. THURSDAY EVENING, February 10. Subject—"The Fall of Rome." GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24. Subject—"Our National Policy—The Civil Service." PROF. HENRY MORTON, February 25. Subject—"Solar Eclipses." BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3. Subject—"Reform and Art." JOHN G. Saxe, March 21. Subject—"French Follies at Home." PROF. ROBERT E. BATHURST, March 24. Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts." ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7. Subject—"Down Brakes." Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 523 CHESTNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 243

THE OLDEST FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE CITY. ROCKHILL & WILSON, 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, ON SECOND FLOOR, CONTAINS ALL THE CHOICE FABRICS. BARGAINS IN CLOTHING. GOOD BUSINESS SUITS, \$14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. OVERCOATS, \$12, \$14, \$16, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$24, \$26, \$28, \$30, \$32, \$34, \$36, \$38, \$40, \$42, \$44, \$46, \$48, \$50, \$52, \$54, \$56, \$58, \$60, \$62, \$64, \$66, \$68, \$70, \$72, \$74, \$76, \$78, \$80, \$82, \$84, \$86, \$88, \$90, \$92, \$94, \$96, \$98, \$100. EVANS & LEACH, No. 625 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN. THREE POLICE WARRANTS, drawn in favor of William McClure, numbered as follows:—No. 653 for No. 1229 of 87. Payment having been stopped, all persons are warned against negotiating any of them. Application is made for new warrants. Wm. McClure, No. 1229 Market Street.

VALENTINES. FISHER & BROTHER'S VALENTINES, 1211 N. 3rd Street, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE. UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1864. FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE. OFFICE, N. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, EXCHANGE BUILDING. The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

Marine Premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1870	\$108,373-48
Marine Premiums not earned January 1, 1869	40,894-76
Fire Premiums written same period	\$86,504-96
Fire Premiums not earned January 1, 1869	33,328-06
Earned Premiums during the year ending as above	\$194,878-44
Marine Losses	\$107,144-05
Fire Losses	37,599-79
Interest on investments, salaries, etc.	86,911-91
Losses, expenses, etc., during same time	\$166,645-45
Marine Balance	\$56,222-25
Fire Balance	64,612-32
Reinsurance and commissions	18,792-98
Unpaid Premiums	10,321-51
Rent, salaries and expenses	11,077-65
United States tax and State tax	2,972-02
	153,222-05
	\$12,656-40

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Bonds	\$10,000-00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1859	11,200-00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1858	3,500-00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1875	17,000-00
Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds	10,000-00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Six per cent. Bonds	14,610-00
Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds	1,000-00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Six per cent. Bonds	10,000-00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	10,000-00
Wyoming Valley Canal Six per cent. Bonds	11,000-00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	10,000-00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Seven per cent. Bonds	4,000-00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Six per cent. Bonds	5,000-00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000-00
175 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	8,500-00
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad	1,000-00
48 shares Delaware Railroad	1,200-00
100 shares Wyoming Valley Canal	5,500-00
25 shares Philadelphia National Bank	6,500-00
25 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	8,500-00
55 shares Delaware Mutual Fire Insurance Company	2,200-00
100 shares Phoenix Insurance Company	1,600-00
4 shares American West India Steamship Company	400-00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	5,000-00
100 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company	14,000-00
Par value	\$203,506-00
Market value	\$188,935-00
Bills receivable for premiums	27,748-30
Surplus accounts due for premiums	8,351-57
Cash in bank	\$16,788-44
Cash in drawer	79-28
Loans on call, with collateral	18,500-00
	\$255,603-59

DIRECTORS. RICHARD S. SMITH, ALBERT SOLON TOWNSEND, A. E. BOHLE, JOHN H. IRWIN, NEWBERRY A. SMITH, JOHN MORRIS, WILLIAM C. BENT, LEMUEL COFFIN, HENRY LEWIS, C. H. CUMMINGS, J. P. STEINER, J. H. TILGH, EDWARD L. GARK, W. D. WINSON, GEORGE LEWIS, JAMES L. BEWLEY, SAMUEL C. COOK, CHARLES D. REED, WILLIAM S. BAIRD, ISAAC HOUGH, CHARLES WHEELER, CHARLES E. MORGAN. RICHARD S. SMITH, President. JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 243

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, CHARTERED IN 1847. Office, No. 921 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. SAMUEL C. HUEY, President. SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President. JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary. H. S. STEPHENS, Secretary.

ASSETS. Real Estate, Mortgages, Bonds, Consols, Debentures, etc. Total, \$75,572-71. LIABILITIES. Unpaid Losses in process of adjustment, Dividends due Stockholders, amounts required to mature outstanding risks, Government duties, etc. Total, \$1,266,411-59. United States Branch. ASSETS. Amount of cash on hand, \$4,818-96. Amount of cash in bank, 18,000-00. Unpaid premiums, 30,861-21. Amount of cash in agents' hands in course of transmission, 50,170-15. United States and other bonds, 481,626-79. Stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans, 56,000-00. Office furniture, etc., 5,000-00. Total, \$647,975-91. LIABILITIES. Amount of losses in process of adjustment, \$53,429-94. Amounts of all other existing claims against the Company, contested or otherwise, 18,551-28. Total, \$71,981-22. INCOME FOR THE YEAR. Amount of cash premiums received, \$688,076-16. Amount of cash from interest, 5,539-29. Income from other sources, 41,066-91. Total, \$734,682-36.

WE OFFER FOR SALE \$1,000,000 Louisville and Nashville Railroad First Mortgage Sevens AT 87 1/2. And Accrued Interest from October 1 LENGTH OF ROAD 300 MILES. THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER \$16,000,000, AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS. THE BONDS ARE COUPONS OF \$1000 Each, with Right of Registration.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY. \$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking \$600,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but \$1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY. DREXEL & CO., No. 34 South Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS. C. F. HASELTINE'S Galleries of the Arts, No. 1125 CHESTNUT STREET. THE AUTOTYPES AND LANDSCAPES HAVE ARRIVED.

SEWING MACHINES. WHEELER & WILSON'S Family Sewing Machine. OVER SEWING NOW IN USE. EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER. Sold on Lease Plan \$10 Per Month. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW PARHAM IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST. The Best and Most Perfect Finished. Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine. It uses a Straight Needle, Making a tight Lock-Stitch That cannot be Unravell'd. Perfectly fair upon both sides. It has the new Needle-holder. No springing or bending of the Needle. In changing from coarse to fine, Thoroughly avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches. It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier. No Race or Groove employed. No Rolling or Oiling of the Thread. No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle UNDER IT. IT WILL SEW THE FINEST AND MOST DELICATE FABRIC WITHOUT THE USE OF PAPER UNDERNEATH. IT WILL SEW THE HEAVIEST BRAVER CLOTH OR LINEN DUCK WITH LINEN THREAD, MARSEILLES, Pique AND ENGLISH LASTINGS, PANTS OVER SEAMS OR TURN CORNERS PERFECTLY. IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, COORD, QUILT TUCK AND GATHER.

THE PARHAM COMPANY'S NEW Family Sewing Machine IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR. SOLD ON EASY TERMS. Office and Salesroom, No. 704 CHESTNUT St., PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE. IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Whole amount of capital stock subscribed, for which the stockholders are personally liable, \$6,750,000-00. Amount of stock actually paid in cash, gold, \$3,021,300-00. Cash market value of each share, \$2,000-00 for every \$250-00 of paid stock. Company incorporated 1803. ASSETS. Real Estate, Mortgages, Bonds, Consols, Debentures, etc. Total, \$75,572-71. LIABILITIES. Unpaid Losses in process of adjustment, Dividends due Stockholders, amounts required to mature outstanding risks, Government duties, etc. Total, \$1,266,411-59. United States Branch. ASSETS. Amount of cash on hand, \$4,818-96. Amount of cash in bank, 18,000-00. Unpaid premiums, 30,861-21. Amount of cash in agents' hands in course of transmission, 50,170-15. United States and other bonds, 481,626-79. Stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans, 56,000-00. Office furniture, etc., 5,000-00. Total, \$647,975-91. LIABILITIES. Amount of losses in process of adjustment, \$53,429-94. Amounts of all other existing claims against the Company, contested or otherwise, 18,551-28. Total, \$71,981-22. INCOME FOR THE YEAR. Amount of cash premiums received, \$688,076-16. Amount of cash from interest, 5,539-29. Income from other sources, 41,066-91. Total, \$734,682-36.